



IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND DIVISION

In re:) Chapter 11
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC.,) Case No. 08-35653-KRH
et al.,) Jointly Administered
Debtors.)

)

RESPONSE TO THIRTY-NINTH OMNIBUS OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS
RE: CLAIM NO. 7165

CCMS 2005 CD1 Lycoming Mall Circle Limited Partnership ("CCMS"), files this Response (the "Response") to the Thirty-Ninth Omnibus Objection to Claims [ECF No. 11850] (the "Objection") and, in support of the Response respectfully represents as follows:

1. BPP-Muncy, LLC (the "Landlord") filed claim no. 7165 (the "Claim"), which claim was subsequently assigned to CCMS [ECF No. 4168]. The Claim asserts a general unsecured claim in the amount of \$560,167.08 consisting of rejection damages, prepetition rent, utilities, attorneys' fees, and a building management fee in connection with the premises formerly occupied by Circuit City at 495 Lycoming Mall Circle in Muncy, Pennsylvania. The Claim attached a detailed calculation of the asserted rejection damages claim in the amount of \$495,628.50 and provides details in support of other unpaid prepetition amounts due for October 2008 rent, November prepetition stub rent, unpaid utilities, and a building management fee.

2. It appears that the Objection seeks to reduce the amount of the Claim by all amounts relating to rejection damages on the basis that the "the Debtors are not liable unless the claimant at issue has met its applicable mitigation burden". Objection at ¶ 24. The Objection entirely fails to offer any argument, law, or fact to illuminate what exactly the Liquidating Trust

contends is the mitigation burden applicable generally or to this particular Claim. Instead, the Liquidating Trust apparently assumes (incorrectly and without support) that a landlord has the affirmative burden to come forward with evidence showing mitigation of damages despite Circuit City having been the breaching party to the lease agreement with Landlord. The Liquidating Trust's suggestion that mitigation of damages is required when the tenant has breached the lease has been found to be fundamentally unfair to the landlord and an invitation to complexity, expense, and delay as a result of tenant-initiated litigation regarding the adequacy of a landlord's efforts to mitigate damages. *Stonehedge Square Ltd. P'ship v. Movie Merchants, Inc.*, 715 A.2d 1082, 1084-85 (Pa. 1998).

3. The Objection contains absolutely no factual allegations or evidence tending to show that the Landlord did not attempt to mitigate its damages and completely fails to address (a) the existence (or non-existence) of a duty to attempt to mitigate under applicable state law (in this case Pennsylvania), (b) if such a duty exists (which it does not in Pennsylvania), that the burden to demonstrate a failure to mitigate must be proven affirmatively by the breaching tenant, and (c) that the section 502(b)(6) cap under the Bankruptcy Code provides for allowance of a claim for the "rent reserved by such lease" subject to the statutory cap without reduction for failure to mitigate or on account of any mitigation that may have occurred. See *In re Shane Co.*, 464 B.R. 32, 48 (Bankr. D. Col. 2012) (rejecting assertion that the damages cap is calculated based on the state law damages claim after taking mitigation into account instead of being calculated based on the rent reserved in the lease and holding that calculation of the damages cap under § 502(b)(6) depends only upon the rent reserved and is not dependent upon the amount of the state law damages claim).

4. Moreover, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3001(f) provides that a proof of claim executed and filed in accordance with the applicable rules is *prima facie* evidence of the validity and amount of the claim. The Claim and the supporting analysis and documentation attached thereto represent detailed information supporting the basis and amount of the Claim sufficient to warrant the presumption of validity provided by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(f). The Liquidating Trust must introduce evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption of validity in order to shift the burden of proof to CCMS. *In re Harford Sands Inc.*, 372 F.3d 637, 640-41 (4th Cir. 2004); *In re Mid-American Waste Sys., Inc.*, 284 B.R. 53, 65 (Bankr. D. Del. 2002); *In re Friedman*, 184 B.R. 883, 887 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1994); see also *In re Thompson*, 260 B.R. 484, 486-87 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. 2001). “The interposition of an objection does not deprive the proof of claim of presumptive validity unless the objection is supported by substantial evidence.” *Juniper Dev. Group v. Kahn (In re Hemingway Transport, Inc.)*, 993 F.2d 915, 925 (1st Cir. 1993); *Lundell v. Anchor Construction Specialists, Inc. (In re Lundell)*, 223 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2000) (proof of claim prevails over mere objection); *McGee v. O’Connor (In re O’Connor)*, 153 F.3d 258, 260-61 (5th Cir. 1998) (“If the Trustee objects, it is his burden to present enough evidence to overcome the *prima facie* effect of the claim.”) The Objection does not provide any evidence to rebut the presumption of validity nor does it advance any basis under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code for reduction of the Claim.

5. Under Pennsylvania law, a non-breaching landlord has absolutely no duty to mitigate damages. *Stonehedge Square Ltd. P’ship v. Movie Merchants, Inc.*, 715 A.2d at 1084. Thus, neither Landlord nor CCMS had any duty to mitigate. Even if a landlord does successfully mitigate damages by reletting the premises, the “overwhelming majority of courts” have held that the section 502(b)(6) statutory cap is not reduced by any amount a landlord has received by

reletting the leased premises and mitigating its damages. *In re PPI Enters.*, 324 F.3d 197, 208 n.17 (3d Cir. 2003) (citing *In re Fifth Ave. Jewelers, Inc.*, 203 B.R. 372, 381 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1996)).

6. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CCMS did attempt to mitigate its damages and the Liquidating Trust has offered no evidence to the contrary. Specifically, CCMS engaged Metro Commercial Management Services, Inc. (the "Leasing Agent") to manage the Property and to market it to potential tenants. The Leasing Agent was incentivized to locate a tenant by, among other things, the prospect of a market rate of commission if a tenant was located. Notwithstanding the Leasing Agent's efforts, however, a tenant was not located and no rental revenues were received by CCMS during the period covered by the capped rejection damages set forth in the Claim.

For the foregoing reasons, CCMS respectfully requests that the Objection be overruled.

Dated: October 1, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served via first class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on this 1st day of October, 2012 upon all parties as set forth on the attached service list.

By: /s/ Mark Sherrill
Mark D. Sherrill

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